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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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November



1943



BUY SUPPLIES NOW

Labor and material shortages may cause serious shortage of bee supplies next spring and summer. We have an ample stock now. Get your supplies ordered now and assembled this winter. Use ROOT equipment.

BEESWAX WANTED

Send your rendered beeswax to us for highest prices. We are paying ceiling prices of 41½ cents in cash and 43½ cents in trade. Prompt and fair settlement made. Shipping tags furnished on request.

LET US SERVE YOU

THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

The Lotz Section

Prices On Request

NOW IS THE TIME

To

**Anticipate Your Bee Supply
Needs for
1944**

August Lotz Company

**Manufacturers of Bee Supplies
BOYD, WISCONSIN**



For
Better
Beekeeping

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

Quality Surplus For Comb and Bulk Honey
Plain Foundation
Crimp-wired Foundation

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Hamilton, Illinois



Sorry!

We are out of queens for the rest of the season. We appreciate your business very much and hope to be able to supply your needs next season.

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This photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 6,000 nuclei

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2-Lb. with queen\$3.00
 3-Lb. with queen 4.00
 Extra queens, each 1.00

After January 1st,
 prices will advance 50 cents
 on each package

OVERBEY APIARIES, Bunkie, Louisiana O. Z. OVERBEY,
 Proprietor

**FIRST QUALITY
 ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS
 ALBERT KOEHNEN
 LIVE OAK, CALIFORNIA**

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A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.
 REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN
 Manufacturers Jobbers

Thanks, Ten Millions

WE ARE BOOKED TO THE LIMIT
 FOR 1943. TRY US NEXT YEAR
 The VICTOR APIARIES, West Columbia, Tex.



CONSIGNMENTS WANTED

Comb and strained
 honey. We pay high-
 est market prices.
 Please write for
 tags and quotations.
 106 S. Water Market

ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

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Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON
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Gives the latest news and views of the rab-
 bit world—an illustrated monthly magazine
 of general and educational features. One
 year \$1.00; three years, \$2.00; sample 15c.

AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL
 Dept. S. Warrenton, Missouri

BLUE RIBBON



PACKAGE BEES

FOR 1944 DELIVERY

2-LB. PKG. WITH YOUNG ITALIAN QUEEN \$4.25 EA.
 10 OR MORE, \$4.00 EA.
 3-LB. PKG. WITH YOUNG ITALIAN QUEEN \$5.25 EA.
 10 OR MORE, \$5.00 EA.
 DISCOUNT ON LARGE LOTS

Bees shipped on the dot, as we are taking only as many
 orders as we can fill and do so promptly. Satisfied customers
 everywhere. Terms 25% with order; balance just before
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THOS. C. BURLESON

Colusa, Calif.

Box 239

SUNNY SOUTH APIARIES

Formerly MARKSVILLE, LA., now BUNKIE, LA.

I. CLARK, Proprietor

500, 2-story hives Italian bees in standard equipment. Good combs, with ex-
 tractor and honey tank complete. \$20.00 per colony at our yards. Bees guar-
 anteed to be free from disease. Priced reasonably. Write for full details.

EDITORIAL

BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL

BIRD'S-FOOT Trefoil is a promising new forage crop which is of interest to beemen as well as farmers. It is drought resistant, long lived and succeeds on soils where alfalfa or clover do poorly.

It was discovered by Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, of Cornell University, in a pasture in eastern New York in 1934. Since that time it has been tested over a wide area with satisfactory results. We have had the plant in the American Bee Journal test plots since 1938 and our field test at Atlantic was probably the first field planting in Iowa. It was seeded in August during a very dry period but became established at a time when alfalfa and clover seedlings all died. This little field remains in prosperous condition and has aroused the enthusiasm of many visitors the past season.

From England come reports that it is a valuable honey plant there and beekeepers also report crops of well flavored honey from it in eastern New York. Its spread thus promises improved bee pasture in areas when it comes into use.

Our observation indicates that it is especially valuable for pasture when mixed with other grasses although it makes good meadow when seeded with timothy. It is not satisfactory hay crop when seeded by itself as some support is needed to maintain an upright position.

From three to five pounds of seed per acre are used when seeding and inoculation of the seed is desirable in new locations. Seed is scarce and those wishing to try it should secure seed soon. It was advertised in the classified columns of our September issue.

—v—

CANADA RATIONS HONEY

HONEY along with other sweets is now rationed in Canada. The amount available to each consumer is six ounces twice each month. There is much complaint among the beekeepers that six ounces is not an economical quantity since it requires a container costing nearly as much as the honey. Neither is the amount sufficient for satisfactory use in the average home.

While rationing is often necessary to se-

cure fair division of merchandise which is not available in sufficient amount, great care is necessary to avoid undue hardship for the producers of such goods. In this case we fear that the result will be to put the Canadian honey producer in a difficult position. Already the Canadian bee magazines report that some honey producers are offering their bees for sale. Such action is hardly warranted since it may be assumed that changes will be made in regulations that are shown to be unworkable.

We hope that it will not be found necessary to ration honey in this country. Our product appears to be moving into retail channels in a fairly satisfactory manner under present ceiling prices. While the demand often exceeds supply, honey can be obtained by the average consumer in most markets. Further restrictions would only serve to discourage production and further complicate the beekeepers' problems.

Since bees are now recognized as of far greater value in the pollination of crops than for honey stored, the effect of such regulations on the yield of neighboring fields is worthy of consideration.

—v—

WHAT HAPPENED TO SWEET CLOVER?

MANY persons have asked the question of late, "What has happened to sweet clover?" On the writer's desk is a letter from North Dakota, where but a few years ago sweet clover was yielding phenomenal crops of honey, saying that the plant no longer yields worth while crops. Similar letters have come from widely separated localities and the question is often raised as to what has happened to bring such a change.

The fact is that several things have happened and the same answer will not apply in different locations. In many cases the answer is plain enough since all that has happened is that farmers have plowed under sweet clover to plant some other crop. There is no mystery in such a case.

Where the usual acreage has been sown with little honey harvested the beekeeper is much perplexed. Much loss of sweet clover plants has resulted from organisms which live in the soil and cause decay of the sweet clover plants. These organisms increase rapidly where the same area

is occupied year after year and cause the roots to decay in early spring, killing the plants and greatly reducing or destroying the stands. Thus it often happens that plants which looked normal in autumn have died or become weakened by the following spring. Another disease causes the blackening and stunting of the stems of the plants in summer. A weakened plant may bloom but lack vitality to stimulate a flow of nectar.

To add to our difficulties the sweet clover weevil has recently spread over much of the sweet clover region and in some neighborhoods the sweet clover plants have been almost wiped out. Injury from this insect appears to be worse in the first season or two after its arrival than later but it is likely to contribute to the reduction of sweet clover acreage permanently in regions where it becomes established. Apparently enough has happened to sweet clover to provide serious problems for the beekeepers who depend upon it for their surplus honey.

— V —

BEEES AND CROPS

MORE and more it becomes apparent that to insure full production of fruits, vegetables and legumes a larger honeybee population will be necessary. In Iowa neighborhoods where only wild bees are present the yield of red clover seed is only about a bushel per acre, while in some other places where large numbers of bees are present from six to twelve bushels per acre are harvested.

If such a bee population is to be provided it is essential that there be ample bee pasture to support large outfits. Thus the solution of the bee pasture problem comes to be something of public interest. Once the public fully realizes the extent to which a prosperous agriculture must depend upon the honeybees this problem will receive serious attention.

Midwest beekeeping has suffered seriously by the war emergency. To meet the war demand sweet clover has been replaced by such crops as soy beans, hemp, or an increased acreage of corn.

The coming of the sweet clover weevil has aggravated an already serious situation and indications are that little improvement can be expected until the close of the war. In the meantime many beekeepers are hard pressed to find sufficient pasture for their bees. If they are forced to move, agriculture will suffer for lack of pollination of the flowers in a variety of crops. Unless conditions improve many must move or dispose of their outfits.

WAR PROBLEMS

IN these days of shortages, priorities, and other difficulties brought about by the war it is easy to assume a gloomy attitude. It helps substantially to compare our own situation with that of other countries.

The American Bee Journal is forced to reduce the size of the magazine and curtail its circulation because of paper shortage. Some of our exchanges from abroad are faced with more serious difficulties and are reduced to twenty per cent of the paper consumed in prewar days. Thus a publication formerly issued with forty pages comes to us now reduced to eight.

If we complain because we are only allowed three gallons of gas per week it helps to remember that those in similar situations abroad cannot get any. After all the war appears to be going well and that just now is the important thing. Let us get on with the big job.

— V —

HONEYBEE SPARKS AGRICULTURE

SOMEONE has called the honeybee the spark plug of agriculture. In view of the service which she renders in pollination, the comparison is not without merit. She provides the instrument through which moves the life giving current which insures fertilization.

Individual bees in our honey plant garden have been observed time after time to visit twenty or more flowers in a minute. At this rate they would visit 1200 flowers per hour or 9600 in an eight hour day. Assuming that twenty per cent of the population of a strong colony of bees, or 5000 individuals are afield for eight hours per day we find that the bees from one hive visit the incredible number of 48,000,000 flowers in a single day. Discount that by one half and we still have 24,000,000 visited. If we again discount the figure by one half and assume that pollination results with only one in ten flowers visited we are still unable to comprehend the magnitude of the service which the honeybee renders.

Time was when beekeepers timidly asserted that the bees were worth as much to farmers whose flowers they visited as to the beekeeper who harvested the honey. Later investigators declared that the owner of the plants got the best of the deal by two to one. In time the figure went up to ten to one and now there are some who declare that the crops which result from the visits of the bees are worth at least fifty times the value of the honey they take to the hive.

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Editors: G. H. Cale, Frank C. Pellett, M. G. Dadant, J. C. Dadant

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Mountain Laurel. Picture by Paul Hadley, New Jersey. Common from New England and Ontario, south to the Gulf States, reported sometimes as a source of poisonous honey. Well capped honey however is seldom harmful. Laurel often covers hillsides and mountainsides and makes a beautiful showing.



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PETTIT'S BEES AND QUEENS

We are able to give prompt mailing of best young three banded queens through September only.

80c each or \$1.00 Canadian money sent to M. Pettit, Georgetown, Ontario, pays all charges. Write for quantity prices.

Orders for hundreds of packages already booked, subject to standard prices to be quoted before New Years.

We shipped 50% more bees in 1943 than in 1942. We refused more orders than we shipped. Why not book orders before all best dates are taken?

Morley Pettit, Tifton, Georgia



THE SITUATION—

During the past season and at the present time, our stocks of Wooden Goods, Bee Comb Foundation, Smokers and some other items have been ample. The demand for glass containers has been excessive, but we have been able to care for all orders to date. It is well to anticipate your requirements in view of the labor shortages.

A. G. WOODMAN CO., Grand Rapids 4, Mich.

ATTENTION PLEASE

We are now booked up for April and May 1944 on both package bees and queens. Should conditions prove favorable we hope to accept additional orders during February. Until that time no further orders will be accepted.

BESSONNET BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, La.

JENSEN'S APIARIES

Now booking orders for 1944. We have just closed a most successful season, and contemplate being in position to do equally as well next year.

Our bees are certainly going into winter with the best supply of winter stores since we have been in the business. Probably we will have better weather conditions, surely they could hardly be worse than last spring and that will assure more bees. Present indications point to a demand for packages to which the supply will be wholly inadequate. We are interested in securing an additional queen breeder, and package man, both experienced.

JENSEN'S APIARIES : Macon, Miss.

The home of "Magnolia State" Strain Italians

Wanted White Extracted Honey

Send Sample and best price Frt. Paid to Cincinnati, O.

THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.

To assure yourself of obtaining the best of supplies, read the ads of A-B-J—when writing to them, mention A-B-J

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

F. E. MORRISON BUTTE CITY, CALIFORNIA
P. O. Box 320, Formerly at Petaluma, Calif.

HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE BAND QUEENS

GRAYDON BROS.

RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

QUEENS

Select young Italian queens will be available at the following price through the summer.

Quantity		
1 to 20	-----	\$.75
21 to 49	-----	.70
50 to 100	-----	.65
100 up	-----	.60

B. J. BORDELON APIARIES : Moreauville, Louisiana

HONEY WANTED

Highest ceiling prices paid in CASH. Sell us your Honey for use under the AIRLINE label, famous for years. Write at once giving quantity, price, etc. WE FURNISH THE CANS. If you care to wire or telephone, do so at our expense.

MAX AMS, INC., 376 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

Honey Servers Dripout Pitchers

We have a small number of these on hand from pre-war. With expanding retail sales, this is the time to put one of these pitchers into your customers' hands.

Until supply is exhausted, they are priced as follows

16 oz. Metal Top, each	40c
16 oz. Plastic Top, each	35c

Postage 7c extra.

Order your supply today

Dadant & Sons

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Read ABJ. for the latest bee news

JOSEPH DUSEK COMPANY

726 West Randolph Street, CHICAGO

Extracted Honey Wanted

All Grades . . Any Quantity

Mail sample, Give Description

Quote lowest price delivered in Chicago.

(Established 194)

Sold Out for October

Cannot accept more orders for fall delivery. THANKS FOR YOUR PATRONAGE.

JOHN C. HOGG
TIFTON, GEORGIA

Do you know about the

LORD'S ACRE PLAN

for support of the rural church? Get monthly reports of it in the

Farmers Federation News

3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Italian Bees & Queens

Also queens from resistant stock

1-2 Lb. \$2.95; 1-3 Lb. \$3.80;

Queens, 90c each

RED STICK APIARIES

125 Lessard St.

Donaldsonville, La.

Remember, you saw it
in *The Bee Journal*



BUY NOW

We now have a nice lot of lumber and a complete stock of hives, bodies, supers, frames, foundation and many other items. Now is the time to order your needs.

GLASS We again have a large stock of ECONOMY style glass jars ready for quick shipment.

Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot

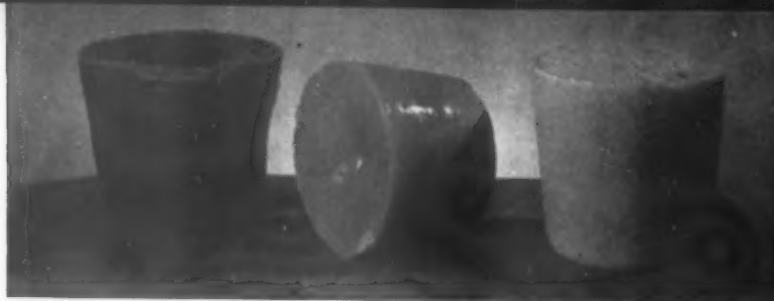
CANS

Carton 16 square 5 gal. tin cans, 2 1/2 in. caps, wt. 54 lbs., \$5.40

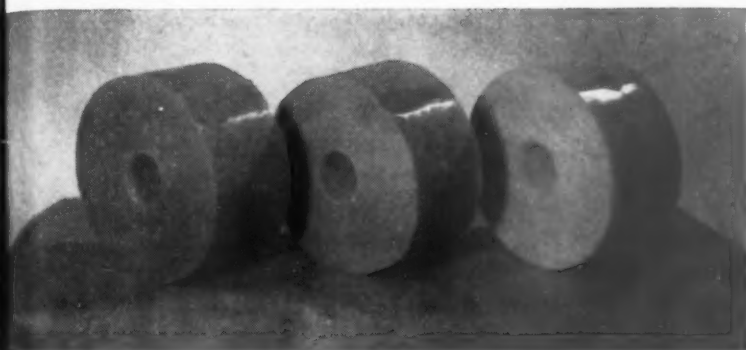
WRITE FOR LABEL CATALOGUE and prices on window cartons and shipping cartons.

WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Kentucky

Beeswax



is Unmistakably Your Foundation



Because beeswax is in great demand and sells readily at ceiling prices, many beekeepers do not realize the great need of bee comb foundation makers for beeswax, if the beekeeper is to get the comb foundation he needs for honey production.

It must be kept in mind that the comb foundation maker is faced with demands for beeswax for the manufacture of munitions and materials of war and for the use of the Army and Navy. These demands must be taken care of first, whether or not the beekeeper has comb foundation. After war needs are satisfied, comb foundation comes next and, because there is a bigger need than usual for comb foun-

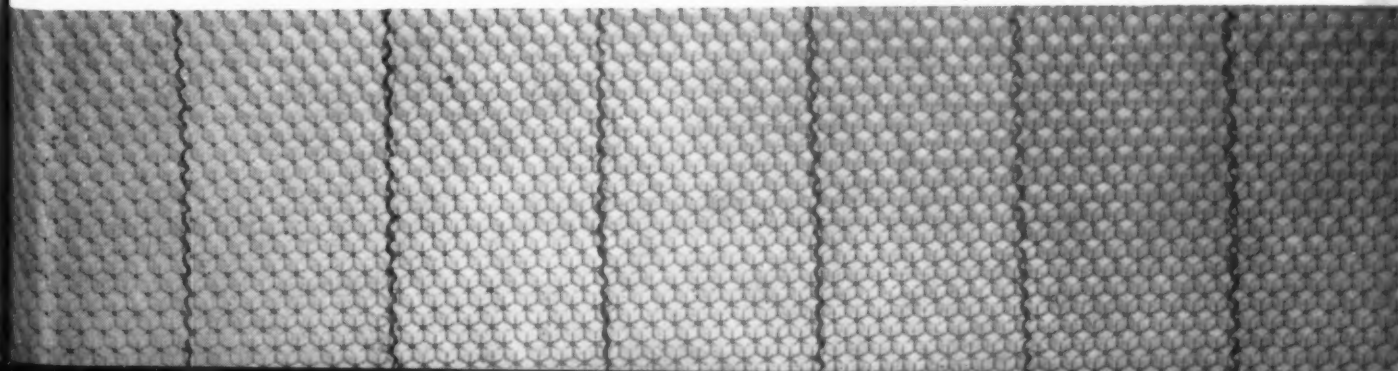
dation, large quantities must reach the manufacturer, if the beekeepers' requirements are to be satisfied.

It is the beekeepers' problem to see that plenty of beeswax is available for comb foundation purposes, since comb foundation is the basis for his production of both beeswax and honey. Not a single ounce of beeswax must be wasted; every old comb, all scrapings, all cappings should be rendered.

Remember, when you ship your beeswax, that your own supply of comb foundation may depend on whether or not the comb foundation maker gets enough wax to take care of you, in addition to furnishing what is needed for essential war industry.



DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.



Why Buy Supplies NOW?

Hives, bodies, frames, covers, bottoms and supers are plentiful right now. Who can say how long they will be? So many things may upset plans before another season rolls around. Cartons are becoming increasingly "tight," for instance, and might be denied for use in packing many items, perhaps including bee supplies. Who knows what next may be denied for civilian use in order to win the war.

Now that the crop will soon be off the hives and marketed, look over your equipment and order your needs for 1944. Did you lose any honey this year for lack of supers, bodies or foundation? If so, don't let it happen in 1944. Nothing could please Hitler more!

You can get quantity discounts on supplies that lower the cost to you without lowering the quality. You will have ample time to get such equipment nailed up and ready for the 1944 season, if you buy this fall. You will be surprised at the savings you can make on quantities of Lewis goods now. We are busy making several carloads for a number of producers who have already bought for next season's needs. Protect your 1944 crop. Buy now!

*Buy supplies now, but buy War Savings
Bonds first.*

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin

BRANCHES: COLONIE & MONTGOMERY STS., ALBANY, (1) N. Y.; 1117 JEFFERSON ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.;
118 SO. LIMESTONE ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; 214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, (14) IOWA

SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU

FREEDOM IS MADE FROM SIMPLE STUFF

By HAZEL PARKER

From the archives of broken peace we are bringing out old words and dusting them off for use again as shining lanterns to lead us through the darkness of another war.

Words like freedom, justice and truth—all of them hard to define, none of them used more frequently than freedom.

You cannot say what freedom is, perhaps, in a single sentence. It is not necessary to define it. It is enough to point to it.

Freedom is a man lifting a gate latch at dusk and sitting for a while on the porch, smoking his pipe, before he goes to bed.

It is the violence of an argument outside an election poll; it is the righteous anger of the pulpits.

It is the warm laughter of a girl on a park bench.

It is the rush of a train over the continent and the unafraid faces of people looking out the windows.

It is all the howdys in the world, and all the hellos.

It is Westbrook Pegler telling Roosevelt how to raise his children; it is Roosevelt letting them raise themselves.

It is Lindbergh's appeasing voice raised above a thousand hisses.

It is Dorothy Thompson asking for war; it is General Hugh S. Johnson telling her to keep quiet.

It is you trying to remember the words to The Star Spangled Banner.

It is the sea breaking on wide sands

somewhere and the shoulders of a mountain supporting the sky.

It is the air you fill your lungs with and the dirt that is your garden.

It is a man cussing all cops.

It is the absence of apprehension at the sound of approaching footsteps outside your closed door.

It is your hot resentment of intrigue, the tilt of your chin and the tightening of your lips sometimes.

It is all the things you do and want to keep on doing.

It is all the things you feel and cannot help feeling.

FREEDOM—IT IS YOU.

(Reprinted from Louisville Courier-Journal).

TRUCK REPAIR PARTS

Truck owners and operators will receive increased help in finding repair parts through the efforts of Maintenance Specialists in the district office of Defense Transportation.

In addition to spreading the greatly expanded flow of new parts scheduled for production, these Maintenance Specialists also have access to lists of interchangeable parts used in many types of trucks and will undertake to locate needed parts not only through the cooperation of the War Production Board, but through local channels as well.

Operators unable to find parts are urged to get in touch at once with their local Maintenance Specialist at the nearest office of Defense Transportation.

— V —

TIRE QUOTAS

Tire rationing rules have been broadened to provide recapping and new tubes, upon certificate, for commercial vehicles, regardless of their use. This removes restrictions under which certificates were denied to vehicles which local boards did not consider essential.

Another measure removes the rationing restrictions on the use of Grade "C" camelback in recapping, since it is now possible to provide a higher quality camelback for recapping truck and passenger car tires. Recapping with Grade "C" formerly was not permitted for passenger automobiles. Grade "A" camelback, previously available for only the largest truck and bus tires, may now be obtained for recapping tires on all

trucks and busses, although it is still subject to rationing.

— V —

GLASS CONTAINERS

In order to provide adequate glass containers for foods, restrictions on the delivery and use of glass containers will be continued under Limitation Order L-103-b until the end of the year, according to E. F. Tomiska, Director of WPB's Containers Division. Preliminary survey figures indicate that the demands made on the glass container industry continue to exceed the productive capacity.

— V —

SAVE ALFALFA SEED

Farmers in many states are being asked to save all possible seed of alfalfa since the need for seed is much greater than the year's indicated production. Farmers can earn a Triple A payment for seed harvesting to encourage the saving of the seed.

— V —

RATION APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE MEN

Families of service men, expected home on furlough, are cautioned to instruct them to get ration food applications from their commanding officers before leaving camp. OPA must require this application before allocating special food and gasoline for service men on furlough. The applications may be obtained at every camp in the United States. Despite

willingness of the local boards to extend every courtesy to those in our armed forces, they will be compelled to deny requests for furlough rations if this application is not presented to them.

— V —

COMPETITION, THE BREATH OF LIFE

In reference to that suggestion from New Deal Infested Washington on page 201 of your May issue, that the American Bee Journal combine with Gleanings, your answer is more than right. It is vital. A government seeking full control of industry first encourages the formation of a monopoly, then seizes the monopoly.

While we have free competition, we cannot have state socialism. A free people does not accept, nor seek government subsidy, nor does it willingly accept regulations beyond the requirements of fair play.

As long as you promote full and fair competition in the manufacture of supplies and in the distribution of beekeeping knowledge, you are helping preserve the American way of doing business and of living with one's face to the sky.

Clayton L. Jenks,
Massachusetts.

— V —

A COMPARISON

Men are being paid \$450 a month on government work near me. Very nice for the tax payer as he won't get too fat. I got my start working longer hours at \$35 and \$40 per month.

B. Selwyn Wilson,
Idaho.



1



2



3



4

1—Indiana's Ben Wilkins, former deputy inspector, now on guard in uniform at the Morman Harrington tank plant. (Probably some bees in his backyard).

2—Peruvian honey stand, from Eulogio Cerron. Many honey samples, observation hive, showcases, inside sales room.

3—Stanley Cosgrove, son of Hubbard (Hamilton, Illinois Grocer) a son-of-a-gun of a honey baby, who shows the kind of health babies should show. Can't say that honey did it all but it helped considerably.

4—Walter Straub (Chicago food and drug industry head, and Heinz Lake Shore Honey specialist) new director of OPA food rationing division, member of WFA honey advisory committee.

FEATURES



This is it—the season's end. Picture by Edgar Abernethy, Stanley, North Carolina.



1—Left, the mite of a house that does the work for E. R. Taylor.

HOW SMALL CAN AN EXTRACTING HOUSE BE?

By E. R. Taylor

EVERY beekeeper going into the production of extracted honey faces the problem of how much space he will need to carry on the work and how much equipment he will need. Here is what I consider the smallest practical unit advisable. I believe the pictures will be helpful to those who contemplate equipping themselves for the production of extracted honey. Some of the items I have worked out for my own use and they should prove useful to others.

In the early spring of 1942 I completed a popcorn bungalow made with a steel frame and sheet metal covered with plywood panels, so built that it could be disassembled for transportation and quickly set up in a new place. The building is extremely light and yet has many times the strength of wood. I intended using it in another state.

The building is four and one half feet wide, seven feet long and six feet high at the corner posts. I had just bought a four frame extractor intending to change over from comb honey production to the production of extracted honey. The idea of using this mite of a building for an extracting house appealed to me. I had no other place suitable and would have to build something if I did not use this one, so I had to build the equipment to fit the house and that is just what I did.

One of the pictures (No. 1) shows the little house, the apiary is nearby. On the work table are the utensils used in uncapping, all made to fit the space available. At the left is a



flat, heavy steel pan, one inch deep and an inch larger each way than a Modified Dadant super. There are more of these pans to set on the floor under the work table. They prevent honey leaking over everything from the combs. I also use these pans in transporting supers on a wheelbarrow from the apiary to the honey house, both under and over the supers, as a protection.

When ready to extract I stack three supers on the table in a pan, four on the floor directly under the pan, and also in a pan, while on the floor to the left, I can stack three more supers. As the supers are extracted, we remove the empty supers from the building and store them in a work shop nearby. To the left of the super pan on the table is a knife heating equipment with an uncapping knife in a tall but small diameter heating tank with its funnel shaped top to take care of drippings and hold back the water when it boils. This tank projects down into a box of metal with a flue leading up through the table, with vent holes

around its upper end and supporting the knife tank by its funnel shaped top. The roof of this metal box slopes towards the flue at the back so as to divert the heat up the flue and all around the knife tank. A blow torch serves to heat the water.

The uncapping tank is shown in picture No. 2 at the left of the knife heating unit. This tank is composed of two parts. At the top will be seen the top of the capping basket, with its angle iron cross piece inserted at the center, and the metal point on which frames rest while uncapping. The angle iron cross piece serves as a nice place to clean the knife of accumulations of wax and honey.

Just below the vertical side walls of the basket, the sides funnel in just enough to permit about one half inch of space between the drip tank walls and the vertical sides of the basket which extend on down inside the drip tank to about four inches of its bottom. The bottom of the basket is covered with galvanized screen wire held rigidly in place by a draw band

of special design encircling the side walls of the basket. This draw band permits the addition of a new screen by simply loosening a stove bolt. Lugs on the side of the drip tank and one of its two handles, for removing it from the table insertion for emptying and cleaning, are shown. This unit will handle the wax and drippings from about ten shallow Modified Dadant supers before being emptied.

As the frames are uncapped, they are placed on end in the transfer rack. This is made of galvanized iron and is shown at the left of the uncapping unit. At its bottom is a drip pan built integral with the rack sides approximately four inches deep. It has two handles (one of which is shown) to carry it from its position over to the extractor.

A pouring spout on the back permits the honey which drips from the freshly uncapped combs to be poured off into the uncapping tank or the storage tank when necessary. Uncapped combs rest on end on the ledge of the drip pan next to the top of the uncapping basket and they lean

such a light building. This picture was made through the open South door and shows the surprising amount of free floor space for two operators to work without interfering with each other.

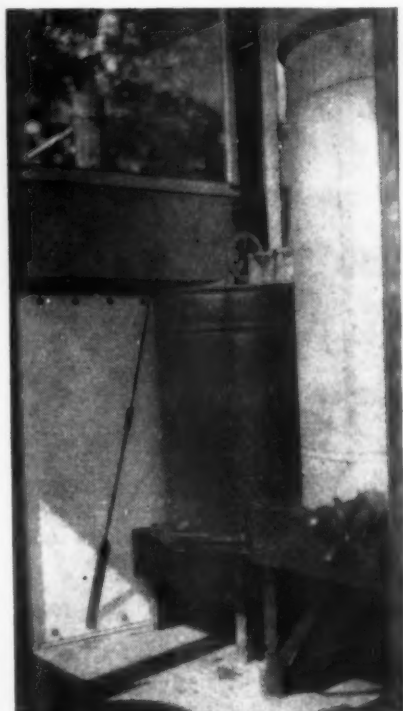
Picture 4 shows a view of the ceiling of the little building, with one of its two electric lights. There is one at the other end also. The blower and its discharge duct are for removing the heated air. This blower also removes flies or bees that get near it, blowing everything out of the building over the south door. Air enters through a screened opening over the north door. Rafters and bracing frames are a bit unusual because the roof is in two pieces and the rafters are riveted to it. Assembly is made by bolting the bracing frames at the peak to the rafters. The lower plate anchors are welded to the rafters with the corresponding plate bolts. The ends are bolted to the rafters at the top and down their length and to the plate at the bottom.

To eliminate ants and other pests, gas pipe legs are imbedded in concrete blocks about 18 inches or so square and 6 inches thick, with a cup in the concrete around each leg to hold a good slug of crank case oil. It works perfectly.

Picture No. 5 shows a part of my apiary. These hives which are apparently setting flat on the grass are actually a foot above the ground on concrete and steel stands. The uncut foxtail grass appears to be an ordinary lawn at first glance but that is far from the truth.

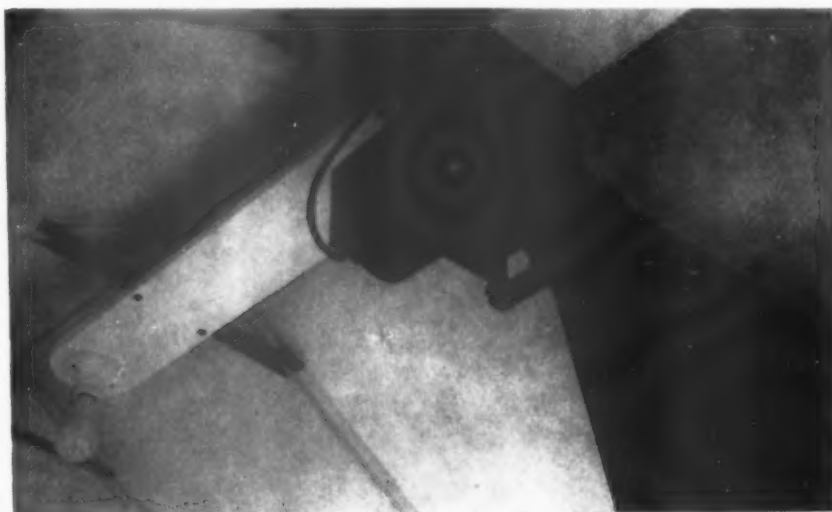
Not everyone contemplating extracted honey production would care to duplicate all of the work a little house like mine requires. However, with 31 1/2 square feet of floor space, careful arrangement and careful design of building and equipment, such a little unit is mighty efficient and a pleasant place for two men to work without being cramped or crowded.

Iowa.



Extractor, with one of three tie wires showing; setting tank at right.

at an angle paralleling the sides of the rack so that all drippings feed to the lower corner well inside the walls of the drip pan. Picture No. 3 shows the four frame extractor and a part of the 70 gallon storage tank, with the bottom edge of the large strainer just visible. Extractor bracing at three points seems more satisfactory in this building than the conventional two point braces, due to vibration in



One of two lights, and blower fan with outlet, showing support for this equipment.



Apiary near honey house.

RELATION OF PACKING AND CELLARING TO WINTERING

By G. H. CALE

IT takes a long time to get at the root of any fundamental problem requiring experience, trial and error, research and repeated use of established facts. It is so in relation to the wintering of bees.

The old methods of heavy packing are now giving way to practices which are almost the exact opposite. There are presumably errors either way. It is quite obvious to those of us who have used heavy packing for a long time that packing itself is not the entire answer, nor is the keeping of bees in a cellar or enclosed repository the entire answer, to successful wintering.

Our understanding of the behavior of the colony under winter conditions has changed materially from the earlier conception of a cluster of bees which, at low temperatures, draws tightly together, producing excessive heat, and which, at higher temperatures, becomes released from the work of heat production. This apparent interpretation of research resulted in the general adoption of heavy outdoor packing and adjusted cellar temperatures.

It is clear now that this interpretation of the cluster was not entirely correct. A cluster in winter apparently does produce heat and consume food, but the production of heat is to maintain a safe level of temperature rather than a high one. The consumption of food in colder weather is often lower than when the temperature is warmer. Just what do we know about it? Bees in the right condition often winter well without any special care on the part of their owner. Certain things are clear. Young bees, lots of them, good clean winter stores, with little undigestible material, a lot of pollen, and reasonable shelter, practically guarantee wintering even in the coldest weather.

The effect of packing or cellaring is to reduce the consumption of food or to prolong the life of the individual so the cluster does not lose numbers as badly as it would otherwise. A colony in the right condition for winter will start brood rearing in the latter part of winter whether it is packed or not and often the entire winter population is changed for new bees before spring opens.

Out of all this conflicting idea and experience about wintering, a standardized practice may eventually

emerge. That practice will be to select only the best colonies for winter, sufficiently provided with young bees, stores and pollen, sheltered either by natural means or by a light packing such as tar paper with a means for the escape of cluster moisture such as that provided by the top entrance.

The attempt to winter bees not in proper condition, whether packed or not, or whether in the cellar or out, has caused more winter loss than any other factor. Such colonies should be removed in the fall and not wintered at all. If all the honey is extracted from them, including that in the brood combs, the sale price of the honey will often buy the package necessary to re-establish the bees in the equipment the succeeding spring.

Illinois.

— V —

CAUCASIAN BEES

Caucasian bees come in three kinds. First, a dark bee which is the best known in this country, probably a hybrid or a fixed cross, a dark race worked up from the lowlands of the Caucasus and mixed with the true Caucasians, a medium sized bee with leaden white hairs. You will also find vast percentages of the poppy red Caucasians. These bees are equal to the black in every respect, if not superior. They are descended from the Persians, or the other way around, I don't know which. The Persians have the underside of the abdomen all yellow, while the yellow Caucasians from the high mountains are as dark colored under their abdomen as a black race, yet the crescent is yellow as in all pure yellow bees.

The better type Caucasians are of medium size covered with leaden white hairs, and are very uniform in markings and characteristics. Their powers of flight are remarkable. They have long tongues, are right on their toes, and pass this extreme vigor on to their crosses with other races. They have a long life under hard labor.

R. M. Kellogg,
California.

VITAMINS IN HONEY

There has been much discussion about the vitamin content of honey. Many of the earlier workers reported the absence of vitamin A, B, C, D, and E in honey. This is not surprising since many foods relatively low in vitamins are giving a similar rating because the then available methods did not detect small quantities of the vitamins. With the present improved procedures the vitamin content of any food material can be estimated with considerable accuracy. Extensive studies on the B vitamin content of honey have recently been made by Kitzes, Schuette and Elvehjem (*J. Nutr.* 26, Sept., 1943).

What is the practical significance of these results? In the first place it is obvious, as you would expect, that honey is not a rich source of any vitamins. In other words, we cannot rely upon honey to supply extra amounts of vitamins in diets already low in these factors. However, it is also clear that honey is not devoid of vitamins which means that when honey is consumed we do not have to rely upon the other foods in the diet to supply all of the vitamins needed for the metabolism of the sugar ingested from the honey. Since many of the B. vitamins are used in the metabolism of sugar we can calculate what part of the total requirement honey supplies by assuming that 100 grams of honey yields 300 calories or 1/10 of the total energy requirements for an adult of average activity. The minimum thiamine requirement for 300 calories is 0.1 mg. and the average amount of thiamine in 100 grams of honey is .004 mg. or honey supplies 1/25 of the thiamine necessary for the calories in this amount of honey.

The minimum riboflavin requirement for 300 calories is .2 of a mg. and 100 grams of honey contains on the average .026 mg., or honey supplies about 1/8 of the amount needed. The minimum nicotinic acid requirement for 300 calories is 1mg. and 100 grams of honey contains 1/10 mg. of the needed amount. Similar calculations cannot be made for pantothenic acid, pyridoxine and biotin because the human requirements are not known but significant amounts of each of these vitamins are present in honey.

If we make this calculation for vitamin C we find that 100 grams of honey supplies the total amount of this vitamin needed for a caloric intake of 300 calories.

Like most foods high in sugar,

honey is low in thiamine but fairly well supplied with riboflavin and nicotinic acid. Another point which needs to be taken into consideration is that the above calculations are based on the average vitamin content. If the higher values are taken, and it should be possible to produce honey

with this higher content by proper precautions, then honey would supply 1/10 of the thiamine, 1/3 of the riboflavin and 1/2 of the nicotinic acid needed to metabolize the energy ingested with a unit amount of honey.

American Honey Institute.

— V —

THE DANGERS OF AIRPLANE DUSTING

By CARY W. HARTMAN

OUR losses of bees the past season were too great. Careless beekeeping, floods, fires, disease and the careless dusting of poisonous insecticides each did its damaging share. When the reports are all in and the long columns added, many beekeepers will be surprised to learn that the figures representing the loss of bees by the careless airplane dusting of poisonous insecticides leads all the rest.

What are we going to do about it? Something must be done. We all agree that the farmer must protect his crops from damaging insects. We will do all we can to help him. He must know the great value our bees are to his crops. Then together we should find a way. In a plan like this we need the assistance of every beekeeper whether he owns several colonies or only a few. Organization and fair dealing will solve our problems.

A few years ago, here in California losses were so great we tried to show farmers that the use of the single row crop duster would answer their needs and save our bees. By this plan the poisons would be confined to the crops being destroyed by insects and we would not suffer the loss that we were suffering from the escaping poisons. Our requests were ignored. Lawsuits were commenced, county ordinances made and for a time our losses were cut short. But this was not to last, and again this season our loss is great. Complaints are coming to us from new fields. Among them are cases where cattle have been killed by feeding on pasture adjoining crops that were being sprayed by airplanes from which dust drifted. In several reports, charges are made that families have suffered from using vegetables that have been in the way of the uncontrolled poisons.

Are our farmers willing to close their eyes to the good services of our bees, not to mention the danger to health the poison is causing? Are our farmers to bear all the blame? Is it

not a fact that some of our agricultural commissioners as well as our farmers have been influenced to act by the high pressure salesmanship of commercial interests and airplane operators? They have apparently influenced some of our county commissioners to plead their cause under the argument that the tomato crop would be lost for lack of proper machinery to use in applying the dust if the airplane could not be used.

The beekeeping industry is in graver danger than they realize from the promiscuous broadcasting of poisons to crops. With farming operations becoming ever and ever industrialized, quantity methods will be adopted in plowing, harvesting, marketing, controlling insects, etc. Machines will be used to replace farm labor, and instead of diversified farming, one may have rotation of crops but only in large scale production.

In controlling insects, attempts will be made to use the airplane and power blowers instead of row crop dusters. This will result in a vicious cycle of applying more poisons than necessary in order to make up for the quantities that drift over adjacent field and will be "justified" on the basis of labor saved in making the applications.

As we see the issue now, the entire beekeeping industry must be united in certain fundamental concepts of democratic rights or they will be shunted out of cultivated areas entirely.

As is our custom when facing difficult problems in beekeeping, we appealed to Dr. J. E. Eckert of the University of California for his opinion and he furnished the following:

"These are the all-important points that must be considered as fundamental to the continued normal development of the beekeeping industry in its relation to agriculture:

1. That beekeeping is a basic agricultural industry, without which

many phases of agriculture would be impossible. For this reason, beekeeping deserves the consideration and protection of those forces that need the services of the honeybee or that profit by a well balanced agricultural program for the whole country.

2. That the beekeeper should be permitted to pursue his occupation of caring for bees in location where the presence of bees does not interfere with the rights and privileges of his neighbors.

3. The beekeeper should recognize the right of the grower to apply poisons to his crops in the control of injurious pests, if these pests are present and threaten damage to his crops; providing, that the poisons are applied in a manner and under suitable weather conditions as to cause the least possible damage to bees; and further, that the poisons applied are confined substantially to the fields treated, so they do not drift over adjacent fields to the destruction of bees or livestock, or interfere with the rights and privileges of others.

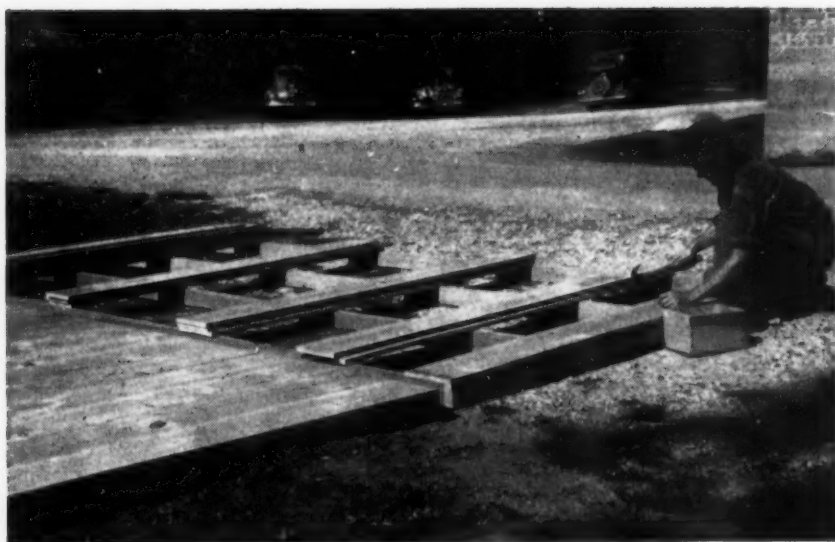
4. The beekeeping industry must cooperate with other agricultural industries and with the general public to see that the privilege of using poisons on growing crops is not abused by commercial interests who are interested primarily in the sale or application of poisons.

5. The industry must never agree to the application of poisons by methods that will not confine the materials to fields treated because of the matter of expediency of application. Just because a commercial operator, or grower, can use a method of applying poison that is cheaper than other methods, or does not interfere with cultivation practices, is no argument for doing so if the materials cannot be confined to the fields treated.

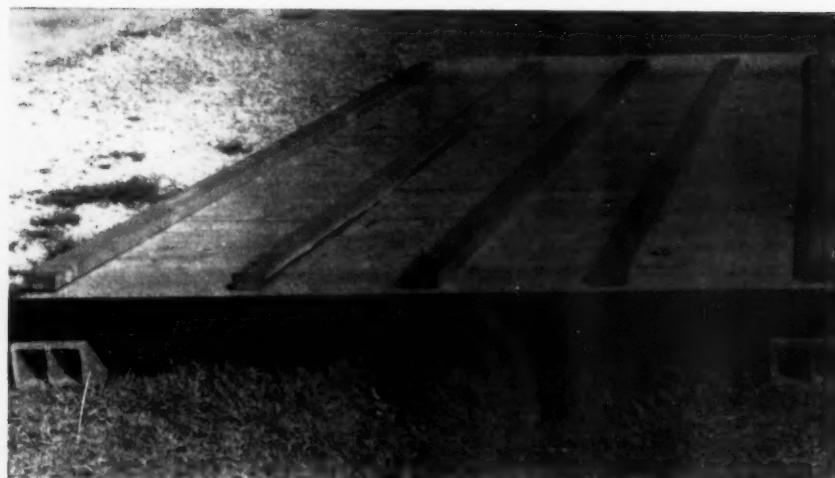
6. The promiscuous broadcasting of poisons is a definite menace to the beekeeping industry whether it is done by the farmer or the commercial operator, and must be prevented.

We believe that it is necessary again to call attention to some of these facts in order to awaken some of the larger operators who are not aware of the seriousness of the problem. If the shortage of manpower and machines continue for the next ten years, the pressure for the use of the airplane in promiscuously broadcasting poisons will be greater and the loss of bees will be correspondingly heavier."

California.



Nailing floor on frame for outdoor super platform.



Finished platform with runner laid in place for piling supers. These are not nailed down but remain loose to be spaced as desired. Platform sets on hollow tile.



Underside of platform, creosoted to prevent rotting.

INEXPENSIVE SUPER

By G. H. Cale

FREQUENT disastrous fires in honeyhouses, with the loss of permanent and stored equipment, makes welcome any plan to reduce the chance from such hazard and at the same time reduce the operative costs of caring for the equipment. One fire of our own resulted in a total loss of \$4,000.

We have worked out this plan of super storage which scatters the risks, and costs less for super handling. It is just as satisfactory for hives of comb as it is for supers. The pictures tell most of the story and they also show enough of the details of construction to make it easy for anyone to make similar provisions for himself for outdoor storage.

The cost is nominal. Our platforms, including lumber, nails, creosote tile, runners, labor, and wire, will total about \$20.00 each. Each of our platforms is built to hold 400 supers, the size of the Modified Dadant. Since well painted equipment, when in use, stands out in all kinds of weather there can be no objection to having the same equipment exposed to weather when not on the bees.

When extracting is over, the wet supers are stacked on the outdoor platforms, where they remain until needed again. The nearest bees clean out the remaining honey, from both



STORAGE

the top and bottom openings. Then the supers are doped, closed and covered. In warm weather redoping at monthly intervals keeps out all rodents, and kills all moths and insects. In winter and in spring up to the flow, redoping is not necessary in our locality.

Cyanogas for doping may be obtained from wholesale horticultural firms, from druggists, sometimes from the offices of the state beekeepers association, or from any dealer furnished upon inquiry of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, New York. When cyanogas is used in buildings a special gas mask furnished by the Company should be worn. Outside, however, in the open air, it may be used with no special caution beyond reasonable care.

Supers to be stored and cleaned outdoors in this way, should never be taken from diseased colonies. Close examination and elimination, both when putting supers on the bees at the start of the flow, and when taking off the crop at the end, will make certain that only supers from clean colonies ever are set on the platforms out of doors.

Cover used on top of stack, with tar paper to keep out rain. These covers are held in place by bailing wire, running across tops and secured to nails under bottom of platform, at either side.



Platform in open woods, near bee yard, with supers piled on runners.



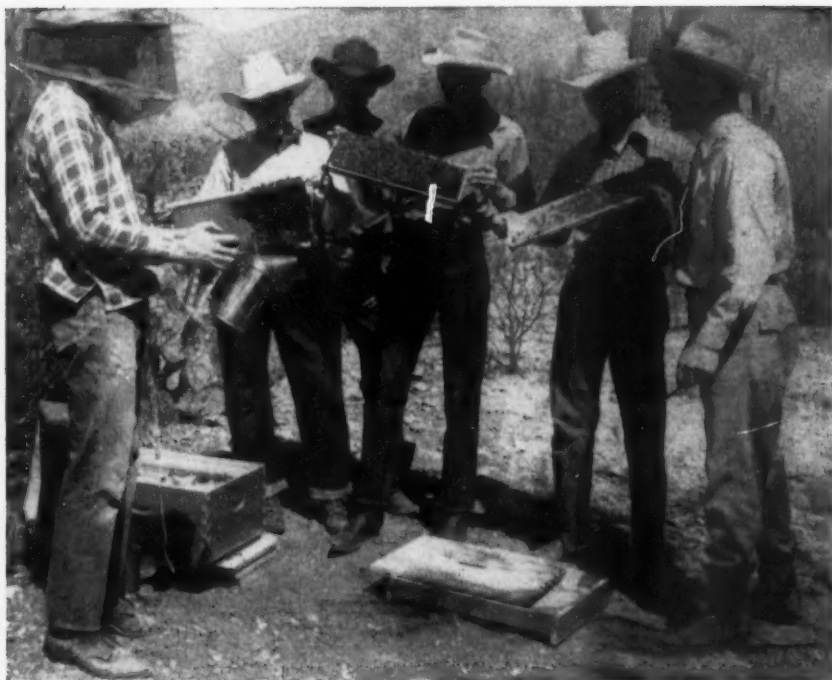
Piling cyanogas (G-Fumigant) in marked places on runner boards to shove under supers.



Gas board, or runner, almost in place, and closer, numbered, at right. With board entirely under, and closer in place, nailed on, stacks are tight at bottom.



Bee class, outdoors where it should be.



The boys really get intimate and ignore the sharpness of their subjects.

BEE CULTURE AT SOUTHERN ARIZONA SCHOOL FOR BOYS

By Norton Dodge, Oklahoma City and
Erskine Williams, Jr., Memphis, Tennessee

THE Southern Arizona School for Boys was organized in 1930. It is located about twelve miles northeast of Tucson in the healthful and invigorating climate for which the

Southwest is famous. Besides offering college preparatory work of highest standards and the usual sports of most secondary schools, polo, calf roping, and pack trips into the over-

hanging Santa Catalina Mountains are activities which most of the fifty-four boys now enrolled find enjoyable. To these various recreational activities which have proved worthwhile has been added another—bee culture.

It may be said that beekeeping at the Southern Arizona School started two years ago, but bee culture in the true sense of the word began last session. The first bees kept here were a swarm captured by two boys and placed in a box. When Mr. W. T. Bowles of Amherst County, Virginia, arrived in the fall of 1941, bringing with him the knowledge of several decades of successful beekeeping, he skillfully transferred the colony from the box into a new ten-frame hive.

This was the beginning of the bee culture group. Many boys were interested and our new activity was quickly organized. While we were learning the meaning of the terms bee-bread, bee escape, honeydew, and others, we awaited the arrival of five new hives from G. B. Lewis Company. They came knocked down and appeared a hopeless jumble of boards and sticks, but under the able guidance of Mr. Bowles, they quickly took shape. When they had been painted with aluminum paint and the foundation put in, the bees arrived by parcel post from Caney Valley Apiaries, Bay City, Texas. In spite of the heat, every colony was in fine shape. After feeding them, we quietly transferred them into the hives. Within a few days the queens were all successfully released and laying.

The main honeyflow started several weeks later, about the third week in April. In this vicinity the most important honey plant is Mesquite which yields an abundance of high grade honey for more than a month. By the end of school in the middle of May, one hive had already filled and capped one super of pound sections.

Many of the boys who had started hives at school or had been interested continued beekeeping at their respective homes scattered all over the country. Utah, Ohio, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Oklahoma and other states were represented. Mr. Bowles arranged with G. B. Lewis Company to ship the hives in advance and the boys would notify Caney Valley Apiaries when they wanted the bees. One of the masters at school who lives in the vicinity of Tucson started three colonies for himself. In most instances our efforts met with success. We have added greatly to our practical knowledge and something to our pocketbooks.

We are confident that a valuable addition has been made to the ranks of beekeepers, apiarists who understand and appreciate the fact that

correct and careful methods should be used in raising bees. This year five additional colonies have been successfully started, at school, and numerous boys plan to start hives at home. They sincerely feel that it is something they can do to increase wax production, fruit yields, the supply of sweets, and crops which are so greatly needed now.

When the boys returned to school last fall, we had many members in our bee culture group who had profited greatly by their summer work. In addition to their reading of the books on bees acquired by our school library and recommended by Mr. Bowles, they had ordered U. S. Government bulletins, read magazine articles, and bought additional books for themselves. All had been asked to read the articles on bees in the April issue of the National Geographic Magazine for 1935. These summer experiences made them well able to help our new enthusiasts to learn the principles of beekeeping.

— V —

MY EXPERIENCE WITH VERMIN

This is in reply to Howard J. Rock, who in your January issue told of having considerable trouble with various kinds of vermin in his bee yard. On this question I have found that flies are the main cause of the presence of other destructive pests of bee yards. I find flies during the day and even in the night gathering around the entrance of my beehives looking for something to eat, especially honey. Then the toads come to catch the flies, and then the snakes, if there are any in the neighborhood, come to try their best to gobble up the toads. I have watched these antics for hours, but do not believe any of the three ever harm the bees.

However, to guard against all marauders who like to be around the hives hunting for something to eat, I keep my hives on board platforms, have a large alighting board which I sweep clean every day in order to be rid of anything which might draw flies, and keep the grass cut away from the hives in front. My worst pests are skunks, cat birds, and bee martins and I have found shot guns and dogs are my best helpers in warding them off.

I have the Caucasian bees which very seldom sting but follow me all over the place. I feed my bees well whenever I see they need food, using the Boardman feeders which I cover with a paper sack and never have robbers.

A. B. Burkholder,
West Virginia.

EXHIBIT AT HEINZ ATLANTIC CITY PIER

C. J. Robinson, of "Displays," (Gardner Displays Co., Pittsburgh), sends us these two pictures of the honeybee exhibit built for and installed by the Heinz Company at Heinz Atlantic City Pier. In the exhibit, "The Honeybee at Work," an attempt is made to show the different kinds of work by the bee colony, all in fantasy. The sweeper bee dressed in little coveralls in the exhibit has a broom, the fanner bee has a Turkish type fan, the drone is dressed in a sporty manner and given quite a lazy look. The color scheme is sky blue, and honey-yellow with colorful costumes on the bees.

The other exhibit was a mechanical book and a package is pouring honey down to the illustrations. This book has fourteen moving pages giving the story of honey, from ancient times to the present, with seven pictures in a very beautiful Kodachrome showing suggestions for the use of honey. The exhibits were indirectly illuminated and attracted huge crowds at the Pier.

The whole thing dramatized the life of the bee in a beautiful fantasy to promote interest in bees and honey. A food economist explained honey as a food. Heinz & Company will be the first large scale honey merchandising group to promote the use of honey in new ways. One of their particular projects is the preparing of honey as a milk modifier in baby feeding.

— V —

OUR COVER PICTURE

Bluevine, shoestring vine, climbing milkweed (as you wish), famous honey plant of the river lands of the Mississippi system. When it has spread over farmlands it will tie a cornfield so close that when a stalk is shaken at one end of a row it will move the whole field, (apologies to Ripley). How the farmers do like it (?). Nevertheless the honey is one of the most delicious of American honeys and should become a special table honey, sold for its wonderful flavor and its smooth mellowness.

(Photo by Cale)

— V —

TOP ENTRANCE

I am a retired carpenter and keep a few colonies of bees as a hobby. I have been reading the material in the American Bee Journal on the use of the top entrance.

Last winter, I had seven colonies in one and one-half story hives, with the half story full of honey. I covered



Part of honey display at Heinz Pier, Atlantic City, showing a scene illustrating the fascinating work of the honey bee.



each hive with a newspaper, then paper cartons and then roofing paper, reducing the lower entrance to an opening $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. I then bored a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch hole in the front end of the extracting super.

These hives were out in the open field all winter with no protection from winter winds. They came through 100 per cent strong, and with adequate stores to last them until the honeyflow.

A. S. Kempfer,
Pennsylvania.

SUCCESSFUL INTRODUCTION

To introduce new queens to either recently established packages or to full colonies of bees, dequeen each colony; remove all but one nail in the zinc of the nailing cage in which the queen to be introduced is housed. Attach a strand of frame wire to the zinc through one of the holes, fasten the queen cage to a center frame top bar over the bees after removing the old queen from the colony.

After twenty-four hours, preferably in the evening, pull on the end of the wire which should be extending outside the hive. This removes the zinc cover from the queen cage within and releases the queen. This method succeeds under all conditions, whether a honeyflow is on or not. You do not have to remove the attendants.

Herbert J. Link, President,
Indiana Association.

— V —

REDUCING WITH CARBOLIC

As an amateur, I thought others might profit by my experience in manipulating supers to save time.

In the swarming season, and when the bees have an abundance of brood, I use two brood chambers. Later, I may want to cut down to one brood chamber which usually entails finding the queen, so that she will be sure to be in the lower hive body.

To avoid this, I put a cover saturated with carbollic acid on top of the hive and leave the usual time, then take the queen excluder off of the second or top brood chamber and put it on the top of the lower one. All the bees and the queen will have gone down, thereby saving time in looking for the queen. This has never failed to get her below. It is a short cut.

R. R. Goodson,
California.

— V —

COUNTER SALES BOOKS FOR RECORDS

Beekeepers who wish to keep a record of each hive, especially in out-apiaries or away from home can use counter sales books like those used in stores, with carbon on alternate sheets. These can be purchased in stationers or five and ten cent stores for about 10 cents each.

Make your notes and then tear out the carbon sheet, leaving the carbon copy under the hive cover. A complete record of the progress of each hive is thus readily available for the

entire season. The original notes may be taken away and clipped together, or copied into a more permanent record. It is a good idea to number the books to correspond with the hive numbers.

David Scholes,
Fleet Mail Officer,
Canadian Navy.

— V —

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

I have made some study of a somewhat obscure and little thought of enemy with which I have had many an experience. Here its most cherished home seems to be under and near beehives, old equipment stacked up or any odd piece of plant or lumber lying around the bee yard.

I am speaking of the black widow spider. I warn all beekeepers to look out for her. Her bite is deadly.

The black widow is far more numerous in the South and in the South Central states than is ordinarily supposed. The spider is a coal black color, the body perfectly round like a marble with one to three dots right on top of the back in a line. She has wide spaced thin legs. Once seen, you can always recognize her at a glance.

When full grown, the black widow measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. To avoid her, keep the bee yard in as clean a condition as possible, wear leather gloves or heavy gloves when moving hives or equipment or when putting bare fingers under the edges of hives as they might be very tempting to a black widow. Once she bites, it is too late.

I have never been bitten by one of them, but I know what it can do and I hope every beekeeper watches for them. Last year I worked quite a few bees at different places in west Tennessee and killed quite a few black widows.

M. N. Freeland,
Tennessee.

— V —

ANTS

There are several different kinds of ants, as everyone knows, but this method will get them all if they bother at beehives. Take a stick and punch several holes in the nest of the ants. Soak it with old crank case oil, free at most garages, or use kerosene.

Take a hoe and make a trough all around the nest, then fill this with the oil before you touch the nest. This prevents the ants making off with larvae. It will also kill vegetation for a considerable time. It is also useful to soak the ground under every hive

and in front of it with this oil. This helps preserve the bottom board, keeps out ants and kills weeds or grass.

John L. Randall,
Nebraska.

— V —

DANGER OF BEEKEEPING

Sometimes we wonder if beekeeping is the happy, healthful occupation which it is claimed to be with all the hazards that can be mentioned in it? One is the ten story hive stacked up full of honey to topple over even on the beekeeper (Impossible, you may say!). Then we have cyanogas, carbon disulphide and other chemicals for moth; lye and gasoline; trucks and cars; no end of items connected with beekeeping where danger is involved. A little common sense on "safety first" may well be applied to our work.

Alfred E. Johnson,
Illinois.

— V —

FEEDING SYRUP FROM POWDERED SUGAR

Orin Stanley, of Gilbert, Iowa, asks how to make satisfactory feed from powdered sugar. Look out! Powdered sugar often contains starch. When it is made by boiling in the usual way, you may get a thick gravy instead of a sugar syrup.

In order to be sure, mix a small amount of powdered sugar in boiling water, one part to one, and if it thickens like gravy, it contains starch and is unsafe, but if it settles thin and clear, it is all right to use.

— V —

DON'T'S FOR BEEKEEPERS

Don't go into the bee business before first buying a good bee book and studying it closely. Don't try to work with bees unless you have bee tools such as a good veil, good smoker, hive tool, and gloves if you want. Don't handle bees on cloudy days, always select a sunny day or a noon hour. Don't open a hive without first blowing a little smoke at the entrance and under the cover. Don't pinch bees and cause stinging. Don't open the hive too often. Don't remove packing in the spring until settled warm weather, as that is just the time the bees need the packing most, when they begin brood rearing.

W. H. Scholz,
Nebraska.

1—LIFE RAFT RATION

A new type of Life Raft Ration can for the U. S. Army Air Corps is being made and packed by Continental Can Company.

Faced with the problem of packaging emergency rations, for Army fliers who fly over water, Continental hit upon the plan of cutting down six-pound oblong key-opening luncheon meat cans to three inches to provide both the space and shape needed. These packages will be rolled up inside the rubber life rafts. The cans are hermetically sealed and completely lacquered on the outside.

Each package of rations consists of twelve packages of Charms, six packages of individual P-k's, and vitamin tablets—enough for five or six men for one day or one man for five or six days. Printed directions for using the rations are enclosed in each can.

— V —

2—TOP ENTRANCE

Many ask how to make a top entrance, with the thought that such an entrance must be specially constructed. The simplest top entrance we have used is just a three-fourths inch hole bored in the hand hole of the upper hive body, or the shallow super, or in the handhole of the lower hive body. We prefer the hole in the lower body as shifting of upper parts brings changes in the arrangement and often the food chamber above is without a hole or many extracting supers are provided with holes which are a nuisance in storage, when they are not on as winter food chambers. The lower hole is always there, open summer and winter only the lower and regular hive entrance being closed in the winter period.

— V —

3—AN ORPHAN DEER

This deer is a resident of the town of New Albin, Iowa. He strolls at will around the village, visits backdoors for feed. He goes to the school and plays with the children and visits the meat market and grocery stores for handouts. The door must not be closed when he is inside or he will not come in again. He always goes out backwards. He sleeps in a barn, but the door must be open.

In the mornings he gets his breakfast from house to house. The story of the village pet goes back to last June when a farmer took charge of the faun and taught it to drink milk from a bottle. The little fellow drank seven bottles a day. The farmer gave the deer complete freedom and after some weeks he often disappeared, but always returned for milk and other feed the children put out for him.



1



2



3



RECIPES



Honey Pumpkin Pie

- 1 1/2 cups canned or cooked pumpkin
- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 cup evaporated milk
- 1 unbaked Spry pie shell

Spry Pie Shell

Mix 1 1/4 cups sifted All-Purpose Flour and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Measure out 7 tablespoons Spry and divide into two equal parts.

Cut in first half of Spry until as fine as meal.

Cut in remaining Spry until particles are size of large peas.

Add 3 tablespoons of cold water (no more, no less), mixing thoroughly into a dough. Roll 1/8 inch thick. Place dough in pan and let relax 5 minutes. Pat with ball of dough to fit pastry into pan. Trim pastry 1 inch larger than pan and turn back edge. Flute rim.

—Lever Bros. Co.

Carrot Pie

There are times when you would like a pumpkin pie, but can't get any pumpkin, so why not make a carrot pie? It is just as delicious as pumpkin pie.

- 1 pint carrots ground and cooked
- 3 eggs separated
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 cup honey
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 pint milk

Mix batter, then fold in egg whites. This makes enough for two pies. Bake in pie shells which have been placed in slow oven first long enough to set dough. Then pour in batter and bake. You may serve with whipped cream sweetened with honey.

Mrs. George Le Grand,
Dubuque, Iowa.

Honey Cream Puffs (Makes nine)

- 1 cup water
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 cup general purpose flour
- 4 eggs

Bring water and butter to the boiling point. Add the flour all at once. Remove from fire and add eggs one at a time, beating between each addition. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 20 minutes. Reduce the heat to 325° F. and continue baking for approximately 25 minutes. When cool, split and fill with honey sweetened whipped cream.

(What's New in Foods and Nutrition, December, 1942)

— V —

Cranberry, Carrot and Orange Salad

- 1 lb. cranberries
- 1 large orange
- 1 c. grated or ground carrots
- 2 pkgs. lemon gelatin
- 1 c. honey
- 1 c. sugar
- 1 c. crushed pineapple
- 2 c. boiling water or
- 1 c. water, 1 c. pineapple juice

Grind cranberries with the medium knife. Add honey and sugar, and let stand two hours. Grind orange and carrots. Add boiling water to the gelatin, stir until dissolved, add pineapple juice. When mixture thickens, add cranberry mixture, orange, carrots and crushed pineapple. This will serve 12 to 14. May be put in ring molds, or deep pans and cut into squares when serving. A lettuce leaf underneath, and a bit of cress or parsley on top makes a pleasing appearance.

Stella Launer Gill,
Illinois.

— V —

Honey Fruit Bars (Makes about 18 bars)

- 3/4 cup sifted general purpose flour
- 3/4 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup chopped dates
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 3 tablespoons shortening, melted
- 3/4 cup honey
- 1/4 cup confectioners' sugar

Sift the flour, measure, add the baking powder and salt, and sift together twice. Mix with the chopped dates and nuts. Beat the eggs, add the melted shortening and honey, and blend well. Add this mixture to the dry ingredients and stir until thoroughly combined. Pour into a well-greased pan about eight inches square and bake for 35 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Cut in strips about 1 inch wide and roll in confectioners' sugar.

(What's New in Foods and Nutrition, December, 1942)



AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Members of the American Honey Institute have responded wholeheartedly to the request that they assist us to close the American Honey Institute books for the year 1943 on December 31. This means that before February 1st the Annual Directory should be in your hands.

— V —

The Institute has recently added a few more Sustaining Members. To become a Sustaining Member the contribution must be \$50.00 or more. California and Minnesota have each added a Sustaining Member to the American Honey Institute during the past month.

— V —

A letter from the state of Washington says, "I did my entire canning with honey this year. I put about a half inch in a quart jar and packed it with fruit-solid. It needed about half to one cup of water. It was then cold packed. It is grand. I put up 500 quarts."

— V —

The American Honey Institute sponsored a program of research on the Vitamin B content of honey. The results of this research were published in the September issue of the Journal of Nutrition. The practical significance of these results appears on page 420 of this journal.

This is but the beginning of research on honey. As newer methods for the determination of vitamin content of foods are developed, greater results should be obtained.

— V —

Nature is pretty far seeing in providing us with good foods.

— V —

Royal Jelly has an exceedingly high pantothenic acid and biotin content.

— V —

Have you a picture of a dream apiary—the kind you've always wanted and will some day have? Right now

it is out of the picture, but when the war is over we'll have help to make our dream apiary come true. Right now is the time for us to start post-war planning.

— V —

During this season of the year try apples and honey on your upside-down cake.

— V —

General Mills' War Time Services for the Home Front lists Broiled and Boiled Honey Icings and Honey Glazed Carrots.

— V —

Extracts from letters received at the Institute Office.

"I am sure I have increased the sale of honey tremendously since I have used your leaflets."

—Maryland.

"That 'Chocolate Honey Cake' in your honey recipe book proved to be a 'Honey'".—Wisconsin.

"Enclosed find a dollar bill for which send me as many of the attached folders as you can. If same are no longer available send anything similar. I find them the best little honey-selling helps I have ever used. I put one in every package and also hand them out to prospective customers. You might also include a few samples of other available material of the same nature."—Illinois.

— V —

The Honey business can never be humdrum. It is a constant challenge to one's ingenuity.

— V —

Newspaper publicity has carried a picture of golden brown pork chops, honey-fried apple slices and piping hot muffins with honey. The caption under the picture reads, "Fit for an Easter breakfast are golden brown pork chops, honey-fried apple slices and piping hot muffins with honey."

Four end-cut pork chops, sliced $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, require only 7 meat ration points, or less than 2 points per person." This is a good suggestion for any Sunday when we can prepare and eat our breakfast at our leisure.

— V —

During these days when we must watch our points for meat it is well to remember that ground meat and variety meats, such as liver, kidney, hearts, sweetbreads, and brains should be used within 24 hours of purchase. All meat is perishable.

— V —

HONEYBEES ARE AFTER HITLER

Dr. Leonard Clark, of Union College, Schenectady, New York, in an address on a General Electric Science Forum broadcast, made the following remarks about the honeybee and its bit in the war effort, as a pollinator, wax producer, and a contributor to our supply of sweets:

"Intensive cultivation in many of the large fruit, clover and alfalfa regions has destroyed many of the natural pollinators. The natural pollinators do not increase enough in the spring adequately to pollinate the early flowers of apple, fruit and other food crops. Increases in yield of as much as 40 per cent have been noted in a single acre of orchard. Clover, alfalfa and other crops show equal benefits."

Referring to the part beeswax plays in the war, Dr. Clark said "Every plane flying to Europe, to the South Pacific or elsewhere carries wax. Every bomber speeding over Germany is helped by courtesy of the bee. Every machine gun bullet finding its mark has been protected by its layer of wax. It is an essential constituent of polishing waxes for airplane wings, in protective coatings and lubricants for shells and bullets and many other vital war products."

Dr. Clark, himself a beekeeper, pointed out that in 1941 over 200,000,000 pounds of honey was produced and last year's crop was estimated at 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 pounds. This is the bee's contribution to the sugar problem.

H. H. Slawson,
Illinois.

— V —

ANTS

I have been quite successful recently in ridding the top of hives of ants by laying bruised catnip leaves and stems on top of the inner cover.

A. J. Bissinger,
Iowa.



Meetings & Events



Beekeeper Does His Bit for Uncle Sam

Otto S. Grow, manager, Rocky Mountain Honey Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, is shown here at the left with \$5,000 worth of war bonds. He launched Utah's rural war bond buy-

ing campaign. He has two sons and a grandson bearing arms, and four nephews. He says, "They are doing a swell job and I am backing them up as much as I can."

Glen Perrins,
Utah.

— V —

NATIONAL MEETING OF BEE AND HONEY INDUSTRY CALLED, CHICAGO, JANUARY 11, 12, 13

Meeting of all branches of the bee and honey industry to complete the work of organization and take up many important problems for the coming year will be held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, January 11, 12, 13.

I am calling this meeting as president of the American Honey Producers' League in order that the important work which we began last

January in Chicago may be continued and completed. I am doing this at the request of the committee on organization which set up the national war-time council and the National Federation of State Beekeepers Associations.

These organizations should be permanently established and officers elected. Other branches of the industry are invited to meet at the same time so as to be able to discuss all

matters of importance at joint meetings.

Our first efforts should be to perfect the organization of the National War-Time Council and employ a permanent national secretary. Without this we cannot hope to accomplish much.

All war-time regulatory matters should be fully discussed at this meeting by all branches of the industry. We are mutually dependent upon each other, and our interests and objectives are the same.

Meeting of Producers Called

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, chairman of the committee on organization, has issued a call to all State Beekeepers Associations to send a delegate to this meeting to complete the organization of the National Federation of State Beekeepers Associations. The producer must be adequately represented on all committees and councils.

The problem of research should be thoroughly discussed. Among the important problems to be solved are the following: (a) Nesema; (b) Breeding and dissemination of high producing stock; (c) Poisoning of honey bees; (d) Pollination requirements of important agricultural crops; (e) Improvements in house equipment; (f) Further analysis of pollen and its effect on production. There should be full discussions on the subject of a floor price on honey, and other regulations important to post-war beekeeping.

Above all, the principal object of the meeting is to perfect the organization of all the branches of the industry.

James, Gwin, Madison,
President, American Honey
Producers' League.

— V —

Iowa Meeting, November 18, 19

The Iowa Beekeepers Association announces its regular annual meeting to be held at Ames on Thursday and Friday, November 18 and 19. Instead of the usual program of speakers the program will be confined to round table discussions of subjects of live interest in war time.

Each of the four sessions will be devoted to one subject to be started off by three discussion leaders after which all present will be offered an opportunity to ask questions, make suggestions or take part in the discussion. The four subjects to be discussed are (1) Bee pasture problems including the change in farm practice which is reducing the acreage of sweet clover, new crops, etc.; (2) Disease control and use of resistant stock in apiary practice; (3) Operations for 1944, including supplies, labor,

trucks, gas rationing etc., and (4) Marketing, including price ceilings, restrictions, etc.

This departure from the usual plan of program building offers an interesting experiment and it is probable that valuable suggestions may come from unexpected sources.

— V —

53rd. Annual Convention of Illinois Association November 12th and 13th

Convention Program, Friday

- 9:00—Call to Order—President, E. F. Peterson.
- Reading of minutes of last meeting.
- Appointment of Committees.
- Address by the President—E. F. Peterson.
- Secretary's Report—Hoyt Taylor.
- Treasurers' Report—Wesley W. Osborn.
- Illinois Honey Foundation Report—Stella L. Gill.
- Illinois Ladies Auxiliary Report—Mildred Fischer.
- Report of Chief Apiary Inspector—Carl E. Killion.
- Discussion of Reports.
- 11:15—Rationing of Sugar to Beekeepers—A. L. Kildow.
- 12:00—Lunch.
- 1:30—Post War Beekeeping—Hon. Howard Leonard, Director of Agriculture.
- 2:45—Organization and Beekeeping—L. H. Simrel, I. A. A.
- 3:15—Recess.
- 3:30—Discussion On Nosema and Pollen—Dr. C. L. Farrar, U. S. D. A. Lab.
- 4:15—Illinois Beekeepers Problems—Dr. V. G. Milum, State Apiarist, U. of I.
- 5:00—Red Lights and Black Markets—M. G. Dadant, American Bee Journal.
- 6:00—Banquet, enjoying the unexcelled St. Nicholas Hotel foods and service. Entertainment by Illinois Beekeepers and friends.

Saturday, November 13th

- 9:30—Business Meeting.
- Report of Auditing Committee.
- Report of Resolution Committee.
- Election and Installation of Officers.
- Finish of Old Business.
- 10:30—Honey and Bees—M. J. Deyell, of Gleanings In Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio.
- 11:30—Honey and Bee Production In Illinois—A. J. Surratt, U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Bureau.
- 12:00—Lunch.
- 1:00—American Honey Institute News—Harriet M. Grace, Director of A. H. I.
- 1:45—Disease Situation In Illinois—Carl E. Killion, Chief Apiary Inspector.
- 2:30—Unfinished Business.
- General Discussion.
- Adjourn.

— V —

Illinois Ladies Auxiliary Meeting and Tea

Saturday morning, November 13th
10:30

Mrs. Catherine F. Osborn, President, will call the meeting of Illinois Ladies Auxiliary to order at 10:30 A. M. in an adjoining conference room for their annual election of officers, reports, discussion of the years work and a tea. Mrs. Osborn asks that the ladies bring cookies for the tea and cake or anything else made with honey for the demonstration table, possibly the cake or at least some of it will be enjoyed at the banquet.

Mrs. Stella L. Gill of the Illinois Honey Foundation will be present and assist with the meeting as she has so many times in the past. Ladies please lend a hand to Mrs. Osborn and Mrs. Gill, come and enjoy the meeting and join the Illinois Ladies Auxiliary.

— V —

Michigan, December 8

The Michigan Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual Business Meeting, Wednesday, December 8, 1942, at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

The meeting, starting at 10 A. M., will include election of officers, as well as discussions of vital problems facing the industry. Beekeepers are urged to attend. The Association has well over 500 straight memberships this year, an increase of 200 members over last year.

— V —

Empire State (N. Y.) December 3-4

The winter meeting of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association, will be at the Onandaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., December 3rd and 4th. The program will be devoted as much as possible to the problems of the war effort.

Burel H. Lane, Pres.

— V —

Southern States Beekeepers Federation, November 17-18

Arrangements have been completed for the Southern States Beekeepers Federation Convention, at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee, November 17-18. Since this is the time for real business decisions for all package bee producers and queen breeders, take note and come any way you can.

J. M. Allison, Sec'y.

— V —

Georgia, November 2

The Georgia Beekeepers' Association will meet at Tifton, at the Court House, Tuesday, November 2. Morning session devoted mainly to the problems of the honey producer; afternoon, for the shippers.

W. P. Yarbrough, Sec'y.

— V —

Middlesex County, (Mass.) November 7

Saturday, November 7, the County Association will gather for a supper meeting at 19 Everett Street, Concord. Christmas turkey as a door prize. Mr. Tilson, from Mansfield, is expected as speaker.

A. M. Southwick, Pres.

New Rochelle, (N. Y.) November 21

The New Rochelle Association will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Leys, 48 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, November 21, 2:30 P. M. Movies will be shown by Mr. Leys. Refreshments follow the meeting.

S. Barnes, Publicity.

— V —

Bronx County (N. Y.) November 14

The Bronx County Association will have their regular monthly meeting Sunday, November 14, at 2:30, at the home of Herman Wilde, 30 West 190th Street, Bronx. Problems of wintering, with a well informed speaker, will be presented. Refreshments will be served.

Harry Newman, Sec'y.

— V —

Continental Can Changes

R. R. Carlier has been appointed advertising manager of Continental Can Company, assuming the position held by H. A. Goodwin, who has been appointed director of Sales Development.

— V —

Wood County (Wis.) Officers

Business meeting and election of officers was held at Marshfield, October 7, at which these officers were elected for the year: Earnest Schroeder, President; V. M. Brody, Vice-President; Martin Mittermiller, Secretary-Treasurer.

Inspector Newton Boggs, of Viroqua, commended the county for its support of the state's eradication work. General opinion of those present was that the honey crop is below normal because of the very cold and wet spring.

Martin Mittermiller, Sec'y.

— V —

Utah Figures

In a report of Edward C. Paxton, senior agricultural statistician, some 52,000 Utah colonies, produced 2,080,000 pounds of honey, 40 pounds to the colony, this year, below 1942 whose colony average was 50 pounds. Late spring with shortage of stores gave weak colonies for the honeyflow.

Glen Perrins, Ogden.

— V —

Organization of Wyoming State Beekeepers' Association

A tour of Wyoming, late in August of this year, was made by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Addleman, of Douglas, Wyoming, for business reasons and for the purpose of seeing, how many, if any, beekeepers

were in favor of re-organizing a State Association. The former Association had been dormant and inactive for nearly twenty years.

All beekeepers contacted seemed quite enthusiastic over the prospect and promised their support. Mr. Addleman had cards printed and sent out announcing the date of the forth coming meeting to be October 8th and 9th, to be held at the Townsend Hotel, Casper, Wyoming.

The meeting was formally opened the afternoon of October 8th, with the election of Mr. Addleman, as chairman, of the meeting. The meeting was largely attended by the beekeepers and their wives. Forty-five were present, this despite the fact that some of the owners of the larger commercial outfits, in Fremont and the Worland district, did not attend. Many of the commercial men from other districts were present however and a good time was had by all.

Greeting from Wyoming's Governor, Lester C. Hunt was read; also one from Mr. Swanson of A. I. Root Company, outlining the supply situation for 1944, with regards sent to his Wyoming friends. A telegram from the Superior Honey Company, with regards, was also read.

A vote was taken to have Mr. H. B. Addleman, as chairman of the meeting appoint members to committees to consider the more important matters, with their recommendations to be presented to the meeting the following day.

Mr. Frank Shipton, of Fort Washakie, Wyoming, was appointed chairman of the Foulbrood Committee. Mr. A. D. Hardy, of Powell, Wyoming was appointed chairman, of a nominating committee. Mr. Sterling Johnson, of Lovell, Wyoming, was appointed chairman of a miscellaneous committee. All appointments were made with a view to selecting men from various sections of the State in an endeavor to give equal representation.

Doctor C. S. Boyle, State OPA Price Officer, spoke to the assemblage on ceiling prices and government

regulations governing honey. He allotted considerable time to questions and answers, with consideration given to individual cases and problems. An ample supply of all printed regulations was provided, with each beekeeper given one and an additional supply left to be given the Secretary to supply anyone wishing to write and ask for one.

The meeting adjourned at 6 P. M. and the members and their families gathered at the various places of entertainment in the city.

The meeting opened the following morning at 10 A. M. and the committee reports were read by the various chairmen.

The Foulbrood Committee recommended a more adequate inspection service be provided for the state. It was voted that a foul brood committee be formed in each county, with members thereof to be selected by balloting, through the office of the State entomologist and the appointments to be made by him. The committee would then select a deputy inspector for their county, whose appointment would be confirmed by the entomologist. Said inspector was to be on call at anytime, with payment to be given only for work done and provided for by funds raised by local beekeepers and their county commissioners.

This was recommended as an emergency measure only, as the present State inspection program is wholly inadequate, due to only one inspector being employed for the entire State and an insufficient amount of funds provided by the state with which to employ more inspectors.

The miscellaneous committee recommended that a delegation be sent to the State Capitol to try and secure more funds for a more thorough inspection program. They also recommended a dues of \$2.50 for each membership in the Association. Casper, Wyoming, due to its central location and hotel accommodations was recommended for the 1944 meeting place.

The nominating committee announced that candidate selections had been made and that ballots were be-

ing made, elections to be held directly following the banquet.

All recommendations were voted upon and passed.

Doctor B. Thomas Snipes, State Entomologist, of Powell, Wyoming, then gave a very interesting and instructive talk about the alfalfa weevil which proved a source of considerable loss to the beekeepers in it's areas of infestation this year, some beekeepers suffering a very short crop. Dr. Snipes, predicted a heavier scourge and infestation for 1944. Time was given to questions and answers.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 P. M. for a delicious, four course banquet, arranged and supervised by Mrs. H. B. Addleman, of Douglas, Wyoming. The banquet was served by the Gladstone Hotel, in their beautiful Crystal Room, famous throughout Wyoming and Colorado for it's beauty and the fine food to be had there.

A ballot was given to each beekeeper, after the banquet, upon payment of his dues (\$2.50) for the election of officers. The return of the ballots elected the following officers:

Herman Rauchfuss, Worland, president; John Osborne, Buffalo, vice-president; Herbert B. Addleman, Douglas, secretary-treasurer; Sterling Johnson, Lovell, director; Henry Myers, Riverton, director.

An afternoon session was held with Mr. Harold Gilbert, of Sheridan, Wyoming, a former research man of the University of Wyoming, as the principal speaker. The subject of his talk being, "A Floor for Honey Prices."

The association further voted to support the movement for a reasonable floor for honey prices for not less than two years after the end of the war.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at four o'clock, until the next meeting which will be in 1944.

Herbert B. Addleman,
Secretary-Treasurer.

**SELL US YOUR
HONEY NOW...AND
SAFEGUARD YOUR
FUTURE SALES**

● Here is an opportunity to establish *permanent* connections with one of America's largest honey merchants. Sell us your honey now, all of it, in carload lots. (Smaller amounts accepted from nearby points.) We pay top ceiling prices. We also want your beeswax. For this we pay \$.41½ for clean, pure, yellow wax. All prices effective at shipping points. Send your samples at once. Cans returned in accordance with OPA order No. 275, if desired.

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INC., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

Returns from our reporters for the November issue were fewer than normal due, no doubt, to the fact that most beekeepers were busy either extracting or preparing to close up their operations. The questions asked were as follows:

1. Condition of bees for winter.
2. Condition of plants for winter.
3. Total crop compared to 1942.
4. How soon will crop be sold?

The report on condition of bees for winter was generally good. Only a few localities indicated that colonies were weak and in bad shape. Where colonies were weak, it has been a result of dry weather, and, of course, due to lack of crop. Within the same state, however, there were frequently reports showing a good crop and bees in good condition while others reported a poor crop and bees in poor condition. Taking the country as a whole, the condition of bees is from fair to good. In Kansas bees are in better shape than usual.

The condition of honey plants apparently would have been excellent throughout the East and Middle West and as far West as the Rocky Mountain had it not been for a dry spell of weather during August and September. In spite of this, however, clovers generally are in good shape. Those reporting to the contrary are Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, and Minnesota. Even in those states, however, some reporters indicate that honey plants are normal.

The total crop as compared to 1942 is considerably less. Only in a few states have reporters shown an increase in the crop. Kansas, Louisiana, Indiana, some sections of Colorado, and the state of California show bigger crops than in 1942. A few

states run all the way from nothing upward to 60 per cent. California reports anywhere from 75 per cent to 200 per cent of the 1942 crop.

It is on the last question as to "how soon will crop be sold" that all reporters agree. Practically every reporter indicated that the honey crop was either all sold or would be sold by January 1. Only a few reporters indicated that they might have enough honey for retail trade until spring. One reporter indicated that he was holding back 60 per cent of his crop to take care of his customers until the 1944 crop was ready. That there will be a dearth of honey and none available in the hands of producers is without doubt a certainty. The packers have tried to accumulate a considerable quantity of honey to help satisfy the demand. There is little hope that they have succeeded however, as few of them have been able to get enough honey to take care of their normal needs. With the present terrific demand, it looks as though the consuming public would be without honey by late spring.

No greater calamity could befall the honey market than to have the honey all sold so early in the year. If the demand for honey, however, continues until 1944, and if we can have a good crop next year, some of the loss due to failure to supply the market may be regained.

The Canada report shows a shorter crop than a year ago, 48.8 pounds per colony average throughout the Dominion, as against 58.54 for 1942. Bees have diminished, however, some 12 to 15 per cent from the 1942 holdings with the total crop some 8 per cent less.

With the rationing of honey in Canada, a damper may be put on honey sales that may well discourage the producers.

In these very uncertain times, the American Bee Journal wants to hold out encouragement to beekeepers. We cannot very well have several poor crops in succession. 1942 and 1943 were certainly under par and with any kind of a "break" a better crop should come in 1944.

Caucasian Bees

Booked up for package bees and queens until May 20th, 1944. Watch our announcements in this paper for further information.

Bolling Bee Co.
BOLLING, ALABAMA

Are You

Keeping Up?

...with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject! You'll be interested in at least one of these magazines...and you have the assurance that the articles are written by people who know. Send in your subscriptions today!

Bee Magazines	Per Year
American Bee Journal	\$1.00
Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00
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Horses	
The Horse, bi-monthly, breeding, schooling, training, sports	5.00
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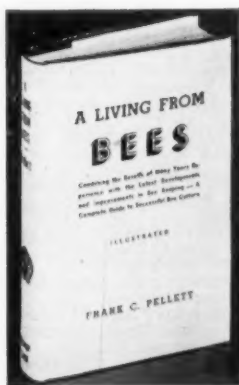
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1933.

Of American Bee Journal, published monthly
at Hamilton, Illinois, October 1, 1943.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of Hancock, } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. G. Dadant, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the American Bee Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publishers, editors, and business managers are:

Publishers: American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

Editors: G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Ill., Frank Pellett, Hamilton, Ill., M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Business Managers: M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., J. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

2. That the owners are:

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) M. G. DADANT,
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THE POSTSCRIPT

An interesting account of "gassy" honey comes from George Bohne of Louisiana. He writes that large patches of cappings are often blown loose from the comb, forming white blisters and showing frothy bubbles within the cells. Such honey granulates very quickly but moderate heating before storage overcomes the trouble. This honey comes from vervain which is the source of about forty per cent of his total yield.

The vervain from which much of the honey along the Gulf Coast is harvested came from South America in 1893 and has since become common in waste places over a wide area, much to the advantage of the beekeepers.

—V—

A. D. Covin, of Beaumont, Texas, is enthusiastic about the Carniolan bee. He says that it builds more worker cells, less drone comb and finds more forage in hard times than the Italians. He has tried the Italians, Caucasians and Golden strains but for results none have equalled the Carniolans.

I have tried a few colonies of Carniolan bees and like them but for the fact that it is difficult to keep down swarming. They are gentle and very prolific. However, when dark queens mate with Italian drones the offspring are likely to prove extremely cross according to my experience.

—V—

The statement on page 384 of the October Journal that there are seven species of California poppy brings a comment from Lorin E. Ashley, of Muncie, Indiana. He quotes the opinion of Luther Burbank that they are all variations of a single species. While I am not competent to argue the point, I am inclined to agree with Burbank. There seems to be little agreement even among botanists as to the number of species as some recognize a much larger number than the seven listed by our quotation from Jepson. In our test plots we find a great variation in plants coming from seed from the same source.

—V—

The American Bee Journal is represented in the armed forces overseas. Jimmie Dadant, one of the editors, is somewhere in the South Pacific in an area where active fighting with the Japs is in progress. The son of Editor Cale, Gladstone Jr., is on the Asiatic mainland. Nephews of other members of the staff took part in the Tunisian campaign in Africa. Several members of the force of Dadant & Sons have gone to the front and sons of several more are in active service. It would be interesting to know how many readers of this magazine have gone to take part in the fight.

—V—

We are still hopefully seeking for a perennial sweet clover but thus far without success. In the past we have reported on the so-called perennial variety which we received from Australia but which proved to be biennial with us. Now we have a similar failure with a variety from another source. Our seed was said to come from three year old plants but the offspring died at the end of the second year in our garden. We are assured that there is a perennial form of sweet clover in Asia so we will keep on trying to find it.

—V—

From New Jersey comes a letter of inquiry about Chinese bamboo for planting on waste land. This plant, (*Polygonum sachalinense*) comes from the island of Sachalin off the coast of Siberia and was brought to this country as an ornamental. It is a strong grower and spreads rapidly from the root and is very difficult to eradicate once it becomes established. One should use care in planting it on useful land but in waste places it should provide much good bee pasture. It is related to buckwheat and heartsease, (smartweed) two very good honey plants. Such reports as are available indicate it is equal to either when present in equal quantity. It grows to a height of six to ten feet and provides a veritable jungle in a few years. Bees seek the flowers in great numbers.

A very fine presentation of the value of the honeybee to the public appears in a recent publication of the Ohio Wildlife Research Station. It is written by Lawrence E. Hicks, of the Ohio University, and estimates the value of the bee in pollination to be fifteen times the value of honey stored. The title of the Publication is "The Role of Conservation in Wartime," issued as release 177 of the station at Columbus. Readers wishing copies should address Ohio Wildlife Research Station, University, Columbus, Ohio. Wild life resources and soil problems are covered in an unusually effective manner.

—V—

After a heavy spring bloom lasting for eight or ten weeks the Persian catnip stopped its flowering about the time the clovers began to bloom. When the honeyflow was over in September it came into full flower for a second time. Thus it fills in most of the season when but little else is in flower and it is always covered with bees. How fortunate it would be if this plant could be naturalized in waste places to such an extent as to provide enough pasture for good sized apiaries. Since it is grown only as a rock garden ornamental it is of little value to the beekeeper.

—V—

"Nature's sweet can't be beat" is the slogan suggested by Earl V. Monahan of Osceola, Iowa.

—V—

When we fashioned a bird house from a gourd to place under the eaves near our kitchen window we little realized its full possibility. First arrival was a pair of English sparrows. They were not long in possession before wrens challenged their right of ownership. When the wrens abandoned the place it was occupied by bumblebees for the remainder of the season. One wonders what disposition the birds will make of the remains of the bumblebee habitation when they return next spring. Incoming bumblebees in September remind one of the flight of honeybees returning to the hive.

—V—

Our long time friend, E. M. Cole, of Audubon, Iowa, has lately returned from the hospital after a serious operation, much improved in health. He reports that the bees have been drawing heavily on winter stores during the fine fall weather with a loss in weight of fifteen pounds by the end of the first week in October. If this continues many colonies will be short of stores for spring brood rearing as was the case last spring.

—V—

Several letters have come from readers who are located where the dogwood is within reach of their bees. Leo Wardell writes that he has kept bees in the dogwood region of East Texas since 1916 and never in that time has seen a bee on dogwood blossoms. Ben W. Lacey of New Russia, New York writes that three species of dogwood are present in his neighborhood and that none of them yield honey to amount to anything there. Several others have replied in similar manner but thus far no report of honey from dogwood has recently come in.

Thus the question is raised as to whether the reports of surplus honey in Louisiana from this source quoted in American Honey Plants may be mistaken.

—V—

An Ohio reader wants information about the Poppleton long idea hive. Fifty years ago O. O. Poppleton was well known to American beekeepers. He kept bees along the Indian River in Florida and moved from place to place with a motor boat to take advantage of any local honeyflow.

He used a hive without supers which he called "Long Idea Hive." It contained 25 frames each twelve inches square. He removed full frames of honey from the body of the hive instead of using separate supers for surplus. As far as I know the hive was never manufactured for sale but was only used by Poppleton and a few of his admirers who copied his methods.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

1896 48 1943

Years' Experience

We are manufacturers of beekeepers supplies and can promptly furnish everything a beekeeper needs: SECTIONS, HIVES, FRAMES, SUPERS, etc.

The manufacturing of one piece sections is still one of our specialties upon which we pride ourselves. We use only the choicest SECOND GROWTH WISCONSIN basswood in the manufacture of our sections, and all are perfect in finish and workmanship.

Due to war conditions we did not print a catalogue for 1943. Please use your 1942 catalogue for prices or send a LIST of items you will need and we will gladly quote prices.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
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Honey Producers

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS there will be a big demand for PACKAGE BEES next year. Already we have had several requesting that their orders be booked for 1944. At this time we have not arranged prices but will try to have them released by December 1st. In the meantime we will be glad to file your order subject to your approval when the price is released.

We are working to have additional colonies and queen rearing equipment as well as supplies to handle the much increased volume of business we anticipate.

Delivering your order on time and of quality "PACKAGE BEES" is our business. You can help us by giving us an early estimate of your needs and the date desired. You are under no obligations in doing this and it will be of great value in making arrangements for spring delivery.

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Do we have your name and present address?

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During This Month Anticipation

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Orders placed now will bring you in present shipment, or later if necessary, just what you want if at all possible. We are anticipating your need of supplies by filling now our wareroom spaces as much as possible with bee supplies.

Will you let us plan now to take care of your need of supplies for next season.

We invite your list of supplies needed for quotation of prices.

We want honey and beeswax in trade for supplies.

A. I. Root Co. of Chicago

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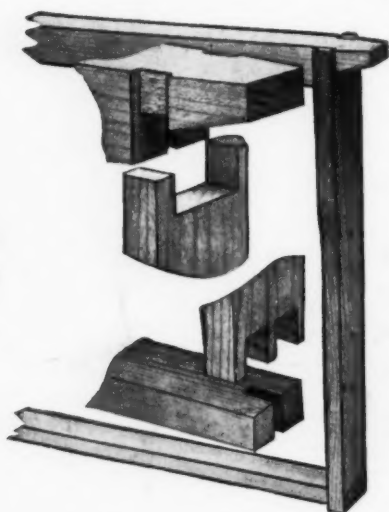
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